

Good Morning 706

The Daily Paper of the Submarine Branch
With the Co-operation of the Office of Admiral (Submarines)

Opening Pair Can Settle Whole Team

THINK for just a moment. Can you name an outstanding pair of opening batsmen in first-class cricket? The answer is "No"—there are no great opening pairs to-day.

The last were Hobbs and Sutcliffe (England), Holmes and Sutcliffe (Yorks) and Hobbs and Sandham (Surrey).

They do not seem to breed the opening batsmen of a few years ago—Australia is equally short of great first-wicket men—and in the post-war period there will be a great hunt for the Hobbs and Sutcliffes of the future.

What made Hobbs and Sutcliffe such a great couple? Why did they stand out above all other cricketers.

There are many reasons, but it is necessary to examine these master-batsmen closely to really understand why they shared 15 partnerships of more than 100 in Tests.

Herbert Sutcliffe was always as solid as a rock, and usually able to stay at the crease until the back of the bowling was broken and the batsmen were on top. Hobbs, a "scientist," strong in defence but still able to get runs, usually turned the tables on the bowlers, and once this situation had developed, he and Sutcliffe laid the foundation for a big England score.

During the 1924-25 Test series against Australia, Hobbs and Sutcliffe, in three consecutive Test-match innings, recorded first-wicket partnerships of 157 and 110 at Sydney, and 283 at Melbourne.

The development of the wonderful understanding between Hobbs and Sutcliffe was not born overnight. The Surrey and Yorkshire men used to spend hours together talking cricket—and learning about each other. The result was the marvellous "tap-and-run" technique they developed, and the confidence each learnt to place in the other.

It was once said that Hobbs and Sutcliffe could play together blindfolded without running each other out. I believe this to be true, for the great batsmen studied each other to such an extent that Hobbs knew Sutcliffe's strokes, likes, dislikes, and scoring shots before he made them. The same could be said of Sutcliffe in relation to Hobbs.

These men always played for their team. They put their personal likes into the background when they went to the wicket, and it was this which saved England from many a shock when Hobbs and Sutcliffe were together.

The great opening batsmen always tried to give their colleagues confidence.

For example, during one Test Match the Australians scored 600 runs. "It looks a certainty for the Aussies," many people said, but Hobbs and Sutcliffe had other ideas.

They went out into the centre of the vast Melbourne ground and faced an attack which included Gregory, Mailey, Kellaway and Arthur Richardson, but they kept their coolness, and at the end of the day had scored 278.

Next day they were parted, but,



Hobbs and Sutcliffe, famous first pair, go out to make hay.

as so often in the past, they laid the foundation for a good score on the part of the England batsmen. A man who had started of little use on such an occasion, but Jack and Herbert, by adapting themselves to the situation, as usual, gave their side the best service possible.

One man can set an example to others and help build up a partnership. When not playing together in Test Cricket, Hobbs (Surrey), and Sutcliffe (Yorks), had partners who were up to Test standard.

Andy Sandham (Surrey), and Percy Holmes (Yorkshire), both played for England—yet never opened the innings regularly with their County partner—and were helped by their colleague to develop a great understanding.

Sandham and Hobbs shared in

nearly seventy 100 or over opening stands for Surrey; Sutcliffe and Holmes shared 74 openings of 100 or over for Yorkshire.

WORLD RECORD.

It was together, when playing for Yorkshire against Essex, at Leyton, in 1932, that "Herbert and Percy," as they were known all over the country, set up a new world record for the first wicket—555.

Of this huge score Sutcliffe scored a beautiful 313, while Percy Holmes scored over 200. The noticeable thing about their innings was the team-spirit displayed. They "nursed" each other; took it in turns to attack the bowling. One, thus, was "resting" while the other took the brunt of the attack.

This "nursing" was one of Jack Hobbs' great gifts to the England team. Many a batsman who went on to make a big score has later thanked the greatest of all batsmen for his aid and help while the other man was settling down.

Wilfred Rhodes, of Yorkshire—who worked up from No. 11 to number two in the England team—was another who became a great partner with Hobbs. It would be true to say that Hobbs made many a good batsman great. Wilfred Rhodes, in my opinion, was a case in point.

Australia's opening pair of Bill Woodfull and Bill Ponsford were of a different type to Hobbs and Sutcliffe. Neither had the strokes of the two masters; were dogged and determined fellows who set out to break down the bowling.

Usually they scored runs—but they considered their job was to wear down the opposing attack so that McCabe and Bradman might follow and get those big scores we remember so well.

What of the future? Well, batsmen such as Hobbs and Sutcliffe come only once in a life-time. I doubt whether England will again have such an opening pair. But the game goes on, and we must find two batsmen who can blend together in the Hobbs and Sutcliffe manner.

JOHN ALLEN.

CALLING P.O. WALTER WEENER

WHEN we visited the home in North Tay Street, Dundee, of Petty Officer Walter Weener, of the Dutch Navy, we were greeted by his wife and chubby baby daughter, Marlene, whom he has never seen, and who kept chuckling all the time we were there.

Your wife is looking very well indeed, Walter, and you will be mighty proud of your little daughter, who is always as good as gold, and lies in her pram and coos all day long! She is fair-skinned, and your wife declares she is your living image!

This One Man Banished Famine

PROFESSOR Nicolay Tsitsin has been working during the years of the war to achieve life on a fuller scale for millions of people, and he has been successful.

He has made the most revolutionary discovery by producing a "miracle wheat" that will banish hunger.

Thirty-five years ago, when a boy, he had a vision, one so Utopian that only youth could have imagined it, and only one in whom lay the seeds of genius, could have laboured to make his vision real.

This Russian boy had seen around him the hunger stricken faces and wasted bodies of his playmates, his parents and friends. He had read in the Bible of the suffering that afflicted the people of Palestine and Egypt. History had taught him of the famines that regularly decimated peoples and modern civilisation had not been able to stamp out the menace of famine.

The horrors of one of the worst famines of modern times in 1921, in South Russia, the hunger catastrophes in China and India, served as a spur.

The narrow gap that existed between a full and an empty stomach was dependent upon chances that seemed outside man's control. Wheat was mankind's greatest need. Without it, millions perished in every century in some part of the world.

In many parts of the world the inhospitable nature of the climate or the arid soil made living a precarious matter. Though there might be too much wheat in one area, there

would be too little in another, and modern communications had not been able to solve even the distribution problems.

That was why young Nicolay Tsitsin decided to become a botanical biologist. He knew that there was no hope to control the weather.

But if he could produce a wheat that withstood the worst that nature could devise for its destruction, his ideal of abolishing hunger would be made real.

For 15 years he worked patiently and with the determination of generations of his peasant ancestors. There is no easy way to produce a new variety of wheat. The botanist cannot mix seeds in a test tube and obtain a result next morning. He must wait upon nature, and nature, except in the case of moulds will not work fast.

From hundreds of trial crossings the number grew to thousands. A camel hair brush and a knife were his magic tools that gave the plants an opportunity to evolve in a new and better way. The work begun in 1929 was advancing as the total of experiments mounted to the vast figure of over 34,000.

The new seeds, produced by the crossing of various kinds of wheat and grasses did not fulfill his hope. The care that had been expended on their planting and nurturing seemed wasted.

So it was with seed No. 34,084. But seed No. 34,085 lavishly rewarded him for all his toil. It produced, after 15 years of labour and disappointment, the most amazing wheat

which the world has ever known—a wheat that will grow in summer and winter, which is perennial and self-sowing, and will sprout in soil and under conditions which would kill almost any kind of corn or vegetable.

DEATHLESS WHEAT.

In fact, Seed No. 30,085 produces the wheat that will not die. It will resow itself year after year, even on non-fertile soil, will resist long periods of drought and frost, survive severe winters, long rain periods, yet yielding more than 25 bushels an acre.

Under less exacting circumstances, Professor Tsitsin's wheat will yield up to 65 bushels an acre in two crops a year with a gluten content between 50 to 60 per cent., equal almost to that of a first-class annual wheat.

To Europe, menaced by food shortage if not by starvation as the aftermath of war, his discovery is of profound importance. It was the production of the Marquis wheat that exercised an important factor in helping the Allies to win the 1914-1918 war.

It was Professor Tsitsin's discovery that has helped to avert famine in the Soviet Union and to win the war against Germany this time.

This, one of the great secrets of the war can now be disclosed. In spite of the loss of rich "Black Earth" and humus regions of the Ukraine in 1941, the greatest and finest wheat growing land in the world, it was still possible to feed the Red Army and the workers behind the front with bread, produced from wheat grown in

regions where nothing else edible had ever grown before. In sub-Arctic areas beyond the Urals, in the Siberian Tundras, on the vast steppes of Turkestan, in the deserts of Kirghizia, wheat grew for the first time.

The conferment by Marshal Stalin of the title of "Hero of Socialist Labour," together with many Soviet orders and medals, has been but a part of the honours that Professor Tsitsin has received. The importance of his work was recognised at an early stage of the war. The Soviet Government put large and modern laboratories at his disposal and released or deferred from military service all his assistants and farm workers. The Tsitsin establishment was endowed with a sum of £3,000,000 a year, money that was considered well spent in view of the great aim.

WON THE WAR.

Had it not been for his work, it is possible that a famine even worse than the one of 1921, might have swept Russia, and no one knows what turn the war might have taken.

That it did not, was due to yet another of the Professor's achievements, made before his famous experiment No. 34,085, of a "high yield" wheat which gave 144 bushels an acre, a record never before even touched.

The man who had saved the Soviet people during the war is to-day hailed as a saviour of mankind. Scientists throughout the world have been informed about his methods, many went to Russia to study them on the spot.

Marriage

MARRIAGE and hanging go by destiny.

You may beat the devil into your wife, but you'll never bang him out again.

Maids want nothing but husbands, and when they have them they want everything.

More belongs to marriage than four legs in a bed.

Choose a wife rather by your ear than by your eye.

The calmest husbands make the stormiest wives.

Who hath a fair wife needs more than two eyes.

D. N. K. BAGNALL.

British and American experts are full of praise and admiration for his achievements.

Although Britain does not need wheat of such incredible toughness, our agriculturists have been quick to realise its possibilities in the Empire. They are especially concerned with application of the Tsitsin methods in Indian agriculture, and samples of his famous seeds are already being grown on experimental farms of the Indian Government.

Not so long ago, J. Arthur Thomson, Emeritus Professor of Natural History of the Aberdeen University, declared that the absolute addition of 12-14 millions of people in the world every year, if continued, would mean that a terrible struggle for food was in prospect. Botanical biology could and must solve the problem. At last, it has been solved by Nicolay Tsitsin, the Russian peasant boy, who became one of the most outstanding figures of modern science.

E. H. COOKRIDGE.

We ALWAYS write to you, if you write first to "Good Morning," c/o Dept. of C.N.I., Admiralty, London, S.W.1

THE TRUTH ABOUT MY ISLAND

By Robinson Crusoe



I WAS born in the year 1632, and was killed at the battle near Dunkirk against the Spaniards. I was the third son of the family, and not bred to any trade, my head began to be filled very early with rambling thoughts. My father, who was very aged, had given me a competent share of learning, as far as house education and a country free school generally go, and designed me for the law; but I would be satisfied with nothing but going to sea.

I observed the tears run down his face very plentifully, especially when he spoke of my brother who was killed; and that, when he spoke of my having leisure to the famous Colonel Lockhart, repent, and none to assist me, the Brazils, and arrived in the

he was so moved, that he broke Bay de Todos los Santos, or All off the discourse, and told me his Saints' Bay, in about twenty-heart was so full, he could say no two days.

I was sincerely affected with this discourse; as, indeed, who could be otherwise? But alas! a few days were it all off: and, in short, to prevent any of my father's further importunities, in a few weeks after I resolved to run away from him.

It was not till almost a year after this that I broke loose; though in the meantime I continued obstinately deaf to all proposals of settling to business, and frequently expostulating with my father and mother about their being so positively determined against what they knew my inclinations prompted me to.

But being one day at Hull, whither I went casually, and without any purpose of making an elopement at that time, and one of my companions then going to London by sea in his father's ship, and prompted me to go with them.

It was my lot, first of all, to fall into pretty good company in London; I became acquainted with the master of a ship, who had been on the coast of Guinea, and who, having had very good success there, was resolved to go again. He, taking a fancy to my conversation, which was not at all disagreeable at that time, and hearing me say I had a mind to see the world, told me, that if I would go that voyage with him, I should be at no expense.

He had a very good voyage to the Brazils, and arrived in the

MAYBE you think you know all about Robinson Crusoe. You read about him when you were a kid. And you may have been led to believe that Defoe planted his hero on Juan Fernandez. And that's where you went wrong. We are giving you this 2-day story to destroy once and for all the popular erroneous idea that Crusoe ever was near Juan Fernandez, according to his own reckoning.

chased as much land that was unencured as my money would reach, and formed a plan for my plantation and settlement; such a one as might be suitable to the stock which I proposed to myself to receive from England.

Having lived almost four years in the Brazils, and beginning to thrive and prosper very well upon my plantation, I had not only learned the language, but had contracted an acquaintance and friendship among my fellow-planters, as well as among the

merchants at St. Salvador, which was our port; and that, in my discourses among them, I had frequently given them an account of my two voyages to the coast of Guinea, the manner of trading with the Negroes there, and how easy it was to purchase on the coast for trifles—such as beads, toys, knives, scissors, hatchets, bits of glass, and the like—not only gold dust, Guinea grains, elephants' teeth, etc., but Negroes, for the service of the Brazils, in great numbers.

They listened always very attentively to my discourses on these heads; and, after enjoining me to secrecy, they told me that they had a mind to fit out a ship to go to Guinea; that they had all plantations as well as I, and were straightened for nothing so much as servants; that as it was a trade that could not be carried on, because they could not publicly sell the Negroes when they came home, so they desired to make but one voyage, to bring the Negroes on shore privately, and divide them among their own plantations; and, in a word, the question was, whether I would go as their supercargo, in the ship, to manage the trading part upon the coast of

(Continued on Page 3)

QUIZ for today

1. Which is larger, an acre or a hectare?
2. What anniversary is your "golden" wedding?
3. What is the modern name for "aqua fortis"?
4. In what country did spinach originate?
5. Of what commodity could you buy a "seam"?

Answers to Quiz in No. 705

1. French ton.
2. Twentieth.
3. Mercuric chloride.
4. China.
5. Hops.
6. In 58 the smaller digit comes first; in the others the larger digit comes first.

TRUE OR FALSE?

THE GREATER THE TRUTH, THE GREATER THE LIBEL.

MOST people have a rather hazy notion of the law of libel, but the saying that "the greater the truth the greater the libel" is often quoted.

Like all legal tags, it is a somewhat dangerous one, especially in the hands of the layman. The law of libel is extremely complex, with many "ifs" and "buts."

Possibly this saying originated before 1843 when in criminal libel proceedings no evidence was permitted as to whether or no the words complained of were true.

The question of the truth of the statement was considered irrelevant.

To-day, anyone charged with criminal libel is entitled, if he can, to prove that the words were true. But this is not in itself a defence. He must also prove that it is to the public benefit that they should be published.

If the plea of justification fails, the judge in passing sentence will consider whether the evidence given to prove the statements true mitigate or aggravate the offence.

In a civil action for libel, the defendant can plead that his words were substantially true and this is a complete defence.

It is sometimes looked upon as a dangerous one because if it fails the damages are likely to be higher.

Where the defence is one of "fair comment," it must be shown that the matter is one of public interest, that it is an honest opinion, and that it is an opinion and not an allegation of fact.

The law does not ask the plaintiff in a libel suit to prove the words are false—it presumes this in his favour.

In a nutshell it may be stated that proof of the truth of the matter is a complete defence to an action for civil libel. But the man who takes this to entitle him to trumpet forth what he considers the truth on all occasions is likely to find himself in trouble pretty frequently!

In some states of the U.S.A. the truth of a libel is no defence—the defendant must show that he published for public motives.

Heard This Before?

Hitler wanted to know what people thought about him. He cut off his moustache and walked through the streets, and then went into a cinema that was showing a news reel with Hitler in it. Everybody got up and saluted, but he remained seated, very much touched by this spontaneous demonstration. "Get up, you fool," whispered his neighbour. "We all feel the same way, but we aren't taking any chances."

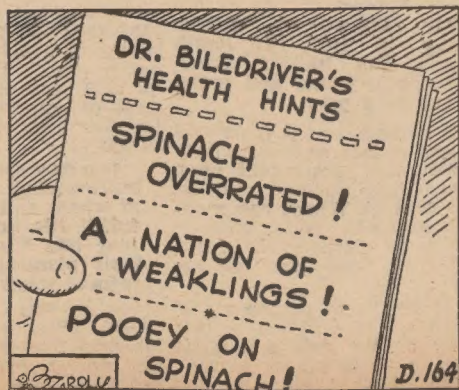
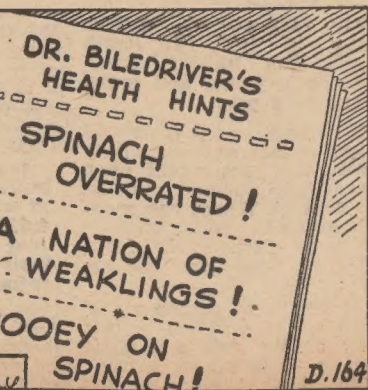
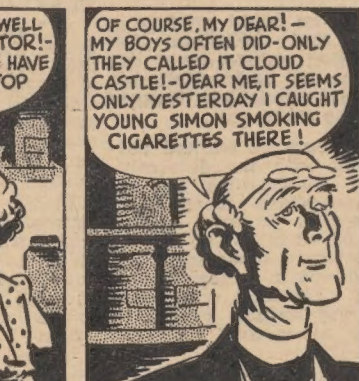
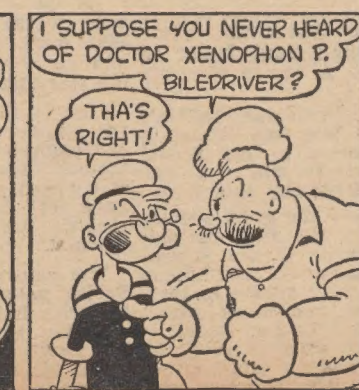
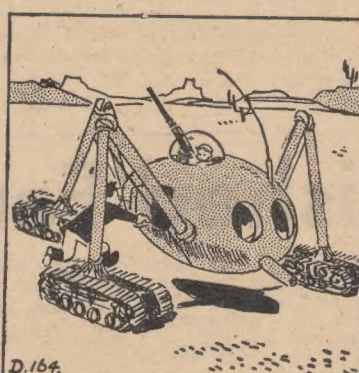
BEELZEBUB JONES



BELINDA



POPEYE



The Truth about my Island

(Continued from Page 2) September, 1659, being the same day eight years that I went from Guinea; and they offered me that I should have an equal share of the Negroes without providing any part of the stock.

I, that was born to be my own destroyer, could no more resist the offer than I could restrain my first rambling designs.

In a word, I told them I would go with all my heart, if they would undertake to look after my plantation in my absence, and would dispose of it as I should direct, if I miscarried. This they all engaged to do, and entered into writings or covenants to do so, in case of my death.

The ship being fitted out, and the cargo furnished, and all things done as by agreement, by partners in the voyage, I went on board in an evil hour again, the first of

September, 1659, being the same day eight years that I went from my parents at Hull, in order to act the rebel to their authority, and the fool to my own interest.

We passed the Line in about twelve days' time, and were, by our last observation, in seven degrees twenty-two minutes north; from whence it blew in such a terrible manner, that for twelve days together we could do nothing but drive, and, scudding, away before it, let it carry us whithersoever fate and the fury of the winds directed; and during these twelve days, I need not say that I expected every day to be swallowed up; nor, indeed, did any in the ship expect to save their lives.

About the twelfth day, the weather abating a little, the master made an observation as well as he could.

He found that he had got upon the coast of Guinana, or the north part of Brazil, beyond the river Amazon, toward that of the Oronoco, commonly called the Great River; and as the ship was leaky and very much disabled he was for going back to the coast of Brazil.

I was positively against that; and looking over the charts of the sea-coast of America with him, we concluded there was no inhabited country for us to have recourse to, till we came within the circle of the Carribee Islands, and therefore resolved to stand away for Barbadoes; which by keeping off to sea, to avoid the indraft of the bay or gulf of Mexico, we might easily perform, as we hoped, in about fifteen days' sail; whereas we could not possibly make our voyage to the coast of Africa, without some assistance, both to weather abating a little, the master our ship and ourselves.

With this design we changed our course, and steered away N.W. by W. in order to reach some of our English islands, where I hope for relief.

But our voyage was otherwise determined; for in the latitude of twelve degrees eighteen minutes a second storm came upon us, which carried us away with the same impetuosity westwards, and drove us so out of the very way of all human commerce, that had all our lives been saved, as to the sea, we stood a greater chance of being devoured by savages than ever returning to our own country.

(To be continued.)

JANE



RUGGLES



GARTH



JUST JAKE



Wangling Words No. 646

1. Behead a piece of furniture and get a Scottish river.
2. Insert the same letter eight times and make sense of: Heecietoiivietheivens.
3. Altering one letter at a time, and making a new word with each alteration, change: JUNE into JULY, and GIRL into DAME.
4. The two missing words contain the same letters in different order: The car with — wheels made a terrific — right across the road.

Answers to Wangling Words—No. 645

1. D-ark.
2. Vera saves every piece of violet velvet.
3. LIVE, (life, wife, WIRE; EEL, ell, all, air, fir, fie, PIE.
4. File, life.

PUZZLE CORNER

When you have filled in the answers to the clues given above, you will find the centre column down gives you something that goes very nicely with a poached egg:—

1. Burnt remains.
2. To censure.
3. Older.
4. Hell.
5. A leather strap.
6. Uttered by a voice.
7. Unclothed.

(Answers in No. 707.)

1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									



"Oh, come on Ethel, there's bound to be room on you for something."

CROSS-WORD CORNER

POURING FIT
RAPID ALIVE
OK BOND FOR
TUB LUGGERS
EMIT MER YE
C KINETIC
TREMOR PATH
O BRAD VIA
PATE LATENT
ACORN GORGE
WHOSE OWNED

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10				11				
12			13		14			
15			16		17		18	
		19			20			
21	22			23		24		
	25			26				
27	28		29		30	31		
32		33	34		35			
36					37			
38				39				

CLUES ACROSS.—1. Flower parts. 6 Step. 10 Quartz. 11 Road. 12 Boy's name. 14 Cow-house. 15 Bird. 16 Concealed. 18 Swelling. 19 Hat. 21 Threw. 23 Distortedly. 25 Uses up. 27 Entirely. 29 The sun. 30 Graft. 32 Close. 34 Sheep. 36 Dominion. 37 Therefore. 38 Whirlpool. 39 Parasitic plant.

CLUES DOWN.—1 Burns. 2 Enhance. 3 Northcountry river. 4 Chopper. 5 Silk fabric. 6 Woven fabric. 7 At any rate. 8 Entice. 9 Acutely. 13 Darkens. 17 Idle. 19 Vigour. 20 Woman. 21 Striking position. 22 Cuba. 24 Loll. 26 Wanderer. 28 Metal. 30 Lark. 31 Hinged barrier. 33 Beam. 35 Colour.

Good Morning



★ MERRIE ENGLAND. ★

Here's a little forgotten scrap of England left over from the past. When Shakespeare's latest play was being performed at the Globe Theatre in London, these timbered houses in the town of Worcester were already growing old. They are to be found in Friar Street.



★ SCHOOLBOY JOKE COMES TRUE! ★

When we were at reform school, the stock answer to anyone who said he wanted to do something big when he got out was "A llright, then wash an elephant."

Of course, we don't know whether this particular mahout ever went to reform school, but, anyway, he's attained his ambition.



FILM STAR QUIZ.

It's Gloria de Haven combing (a) her golden hair; (b) her silken eyelashes; (c) her eyebrows. It can't be (c), because you don't comb greasepaint. It can't be (b), because they would fall off — so your guess is as good as ours.



Now we know where to go for our holidays — it'll be the Beverly Hills Hotel for us! Even if we can only afford a top-back room there will at least be the chance of meeting the M. G. M. mermaid Esther Williams in the bath — we mean the swimming-bath, of course.

OUR CAT SIGNS OFF

